VOL. VI .-- No. 92.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

ELMEOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific reneal for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DEOPSICAL SWELLINGS. The medicine increases the powers of disestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain-and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT FUCHU. For weakness, attended with the tollor ing symptoms:

Loss of P ower.

Difficulty, yor Breathing,

Trem ing.

Was offloss.

Pa' in the Back.

Paind Countenance.

These symptoms if allor well to go on twhich this Medicale in the Shedicale in the cine invariably removes), seen to go on (which this Medi FATUITY, L. TILEPTIC FIRE, ETC., in one of which the p tient may expire. Whe can say they are not frequent by followed by those 'directl dis-

they are not request by followed by those 'directal diseases." INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but
zone will coniess. The records of the insane saylums
and the melancho', y deaths by consumption bear ample
wineas to the try ath of the assertion.

The Constituti' on, once affected by organic weakness,
requires the side of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the syster a, which HELM FOLD'S EXTRACT OF
BUCHU invo dably does. A trial will convince the mos

In affections builds to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU a medualled by any other remedy, and for all comp aints aciden't other exter in the decline or change of ite of the external state. No family should be with-

Take 7 10 Ba'sam, McTcury, of unpleasant medicine for unpleas ant and dangerous discuses.
hELMBULD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, diseases in a l their stages, at little expense, change of dict, n inconvenience, and NO

THE HELL BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

The all affections and discusses of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how bong standing. Discusses of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELL EOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC and it is certain to have the desired effect all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD: BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

BIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FWITE EXTRACT SAR-APARILLA.

For parifying the Brood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Surofula, Scad Head. Sait Basam. Pales and Swellbers of the Bones. Ulcerations of the Throat sud Legs, Illottches, l'impies on the Face, Tetter, Erriplelaz, and all seasy Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAU IFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparila added to a pdn: of water is equal to a gallon of the Byrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually model.

Byrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually model.

HELMBOLD'S BOSE WASH,

My Extract Saraspardia is a Blood Purifier; my Ex-tact Buchu is a Diuretic, and will let as such in all Ases.

Note are prepared on purely scientific principles—
sences—and are the most active of wither that can be
ased. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set to the in the follow

son of their properties what takes the works of the Professor Dewms' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

He e remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philade phia.

See remarks made by Dr. Efficient McDowell.

See Medice Chiruraical Review, published By Benja

See Medice Chiruraical Review, published By Benja

MR Rayers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Mcdicing.



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### MISSISSIPPI.

Meeting of the Legislature—Substance of Goverdumphrev's Message-Relations of the White and Black Population-The Governor's Views Upon National Politics
-He Calls the Constitutional Amendment an Insulting Outrage, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Jackson, Miss., October 16. — The Mississippi Legislature met in extraordinary session here yesterday, and efter its organization (covernor Humphreys delivered his message. He says no special emergency, but a general exigency, resulting from the attend condition of Federal relations and domestic affairs at the fermination of the late civil war, which, in the lature of things, could not be fully provided for at the first session of the Levislature, demanded further consideration, and induced him to issue the reconvening c.fl.

He congratulates the State on the removal of the negro troops from its limit, and the transfer of the

He congratulates the State on the removal of the negro troops from its limit, and the transfer of the Freedmen's Bureau to the control of officers of the regular army, and says the white race is thus relieved from the insults, irritations and spohations to which they were so often subjected, and the black race from that demoralization which rendered them averse to habits or honest industry, and which was fast sinking them into habits or idleness, pauperism and crime. Both races a e-now settling down in business life, and cultivating those sentiments or mutual friendship and confidence so essential to the prosperity and happiness of both

mutual friendship and confidence so essential to the prosperity and happiness of both

Beyond these congratulations there is but little in the political horizon to cheer the patriot, or excite the hones of our citizens. That small cloud of facaticism that rose in the East at first no larger than a man's hand, and spread with such presset ble fury, overthrowing a national barriers, and destroying the rights and propagate of a portion of the State. overthrowing c nstitutional barriers, and destroying the rights and property of a portion of the States of the Union, suil overshadows our land with all its portentous blackness. Our Semators and Representatives to Congress are yet refused their seats. The radical Congress has enacted laws, and proposed amendments to the Constitution which, it adopted, will destroy the rights of the States and of the people, and centralize all the powers of Government in the federal head. Against these threatening powers of ruin the President has interposed the Executive power of the Government, and has thus drawn upon his devoted head all its fury and vengeance.

Executive power of the Government, and has thus drawn upon his devoted head all its fury and vengeance.

The conservative patriotism of the North, and the brave soldiers who marched boldly up to the battle and fought for the Union, and who are now unwilling to lend themselves to the unboly work of trampling down the constitutional liberates of the people who succumbed to the mighty power of our common Government, are strayed in support of his Administration in its efforts to restore the States to their constitutional rights in the Union. The result of this fierce strugge between the President and Congress time alone can reveal. In the adjustment of what they term plans of reconstruction of the Union, the South can have no voice, and can only submit to the power that controls her.

As he Chief Wagistrate of the State I have sedulously avoiced all colition with Federal powers, and have yielded obedient acque escence in every case of usurpation and wrong inflicted upon our citizens by Foderal authority. Our people are weated of war, its desolation and its vandalism; they have returned to their allegiance to the Constitution of he United States. Fucy now seek for peace, its quiet and security, by submission to its power. They have nobly met and herocally performed their quies and responsibilities, and proudly consolus of rectitude they transmit to posterity and history the record of the past without a blush of contrition or dishonor.

Though our voice cannot be heard nor our rights respected in the adjustment of our Federal relations, many questions present themselves for our consideration and action as citizens of the State that may affect our condition as citizens in the Union. Prominent among them is the ame adment proposed by Congress as No. 14, which, at the request of the honorable Secretary of State, William H. Seward, I herewith report for your action. This amendment, adopted by a Congress of the Union, in palpable violation of the States of the Union, in palpable violation of the States of the Union, in pa ulting outrage and denial of the equ many of our worth est citizens who have shed lustre and glory upon our section and our race, both in the forum and in the field, such a gross usurpation of the rights of the State, and such a centralization of power in the Federal Government, that I

by you.
The Civil Rights bill, passed by Congress at its recent session, conflicts directly with many of our State laws passed in pursuance to the amendment of the State Constitution, emancipating all the slaves in the State, and requiring the Legislature to goard them and the State from the evi's that may arise from their sudden change, and has also been a fruit-ful source of disturbance. Immediately after your adjournment in December, 1865, I appointed Hou William Yerger, of Binds county, and Hon. J. M. Ackers, of Mouroe county, Commissioners, to visit Washington City, and lay these laws before the Pre-

washington City, and lay these laws before the President, and to request him to indica e which of them the military authorities in the State would be a lowed to nullify.

The President, in his reply, gave them full assurance that none of them should be nuclified, except by the civil course of one and. No violent collision has yet occurred between the State and Federal authorities and I fear none so long as the District of Mississippi is under the administration of the president. Mississippi is under the administration of the pre-sent distinguished military commander, who has, in the settlement of the many detreate questions that have arisen, shown so just a sentiment towards our

State and people thus far
All questions that could not be otherwise adjusted have been submitted to the jud cnal tribunals of the country, and are now undergoing legal investigation. While the Civil Rights bill cannot be received as a rule for your guidance, the interests of the white race will be subserved by the relaxation of the rigidity of our laws, which, in order to guard society against threatening evils, was rend-re1 necessary. Public justice to both races demands the admission of negro testimony in all cases brought before the civil and criminal Courts.

be'ore the cavil and criminal Courts.

Now that the negro has shown a confiding and friendly disposition towards the white race, and a desire to engage in the pursuits of honest labor, justice and honor demand of us full protection to his person and property, real and personal. Firearms are not essential to his pratection of preserty or his happiness, and society should be guarded by requiring him to produce a hiense to carry them—a privilege he can always spours, where his character for good conduct any honesty is known.

for seed conduct and honesty is known.

The rest of the message of Governor Humphray's is confined to local affairs solely, and has no political significance. In recommending an appropriation of twenty per cent. of the entire revenue of deceased, and jurchasing artificial innot for dis-abled, Conjederate soldiers, the Governor says:— "It is a sacred duty which the State owes to the brave heroes whose lives have been lost in defense of our lost cause." In acknow edging a donation of \$18,000 from Maryland, he says:— This noble charity is a renewed evidence of the toncer sym-pathy feit for the families of our gallant dead and their brave survivors, and a touching tribuge to the justice of the cause for which they fought and suffered, and must forever bind the hearts of true Mississippiane in cords of love and affection to the true hearted and patriotic ladies of Maryland."

French Priests.-In France there are 78,584 riests and 108,119 minor ecclesiastics, 86 archhistops, 3517 cures, and 189 vicare-general, be-lenging to the Roman Catholic Church. Of this clerical army only 35,000 are paid by Government, the remainder being supported by the Church. The sum thus supplied amounts annually to 218,093,600!. The religious communities are divided into three classes—educational, hos-pitable, and contemplative. Of the latter there ate 12,141, who remain in a perpetual state of prayer and meditation. There are 1085 Jesuits, of whom 282 meditate and pray.

Queer.—Trouble is in store for the British Association next year at Dundee, says the London Reader. The Brechin Fown Council have been asked to assist, but a Mr. P. Guthrie is of opinion that at the Nottingham meeting this year the only thing they did was to propagate inside principles. The Provost says that Bishop Forbes has prepared and published a letter encouraging all parties to study in order to be able to meet all parties to study, in order to be able to meet these opinions at the next meeting, when there

Opera in Stuttgart.-Herr Abert's Astorga has been performed among the first operas selected for the autumn season at Stuttgart.

## EXTENSIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Three Large Stores Destroyed - Loss Estimated at Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The fire bell struck for an alarm of fire at a quarter past 10 o'clock last night, and soon after fire was seen bursting out of the five-story brick building, No. 308 West street. The firemen were promptly at the premises, but from the inflammable character of the contents of the building the flames spread rapidly from the tree floor. floor to floor. The two upper stories communicating with the five-story building No. 307, very soon set fire to that building, and the two were on fire at one time.

The walls of the first building fe'l in about

The walls of the arst building fell in about twenty minutes after the alarm, crushing the roof and flouring of the two story house No. 309. A portion of the wall, it appears, fell on the extension of the large storage store immediately in the rear, fronting on Washington street, Nos. 508 and 510, thus setting are to that building. From this extension the flames soon spread into the main building, stored on two floors with cotton, and the other stories with a general assortment of merchandise. Notwithstanding the energy of the areaen, the flames kept gaining rapidly until they reached the roof. The Chief Engineer, having ordered his men to look out, fearing some of the floors might give way, five powerful streams were then brought to bear from the street, and played into the windows, and at the time our reporter left the scene of conflagration, at, one o'clock, the interior of the storage store was all on fire, and it was beheved the whole of the building and its contents eved the whole of the building and its contents

sould be destroyed. The first and second floors of the building No. 308 West street were occupied by John C. Baxter & Son, ship chandlers. Mr. Baxter estimates his loss at about \$25,000, on which he is insured for \$12,600, in the Harmony, Lenox, Relief, and New Amsterdam Insurance companies. The third floor was occapied by Bowen & Ramsey, riegers. Their loss may be estimated at about \$2000, said to be partly covered by insurance. The lourth and fifth floors, and the two top lots of the adjoining building, were occupied by John Curtin, sail-maker. His loss may be estimated at about \$1500, partly in-

No. 367 West street. The first and second floors were occupied by John G. Ferris' liquor store; loss estimated at about \$5000; said to be insured. The third floor was occupied by a tin can manufacturer whose name we did not learn. The loss estimated at about \$2000. No. 304 West street, a two-story house, occupied on its first floor by John Hendrick as a l quor store, and everal ismities living up stairs; the wall croshe i in the roof and one or two of the floors, doing damage of some \$3000. No. 30%, a three-story house, was slightly

No. 310, occupied on first floor by John Smith, fiquor store, and several families. They have suffered also by the removal of goods. No. 306 West street, feed store, kept by John Chatten. The roof and flooring crushed in by

the fallen wall. Loss about \$2000, No. 305 West street; occupied, first floor, by Silas Crowell, liquor store, and tamilies up stairs; the root and floor crushed by the fallen wall. Damaged about \$1500; insured.

The two five story brick buildings, Nos. 307 and 308, were owned by Mr. George Cregan. The estimated loss is about \$40,000; said to be partly

insured. The free storage store, Nos. 508 and 510 Washington street, was kept by Cyrus Olms end. It contained, as reported, on two stories cotton; the other floors an assortment of merchandise. The value of the contents of this store is a mere conjecture, but from its appearance it is supposed to be valued at about \$250,000. The greater portion is said to be insured. The building was formerly for many y-ars used as a pork-packing establishment. It is fifty teet from by some one hundred and twenty-five feet from the stories high this period by Merchanding stories are supplied to the stories of the stories o deep, and five stories high. It is owned by Mr. George Cregan. It is valued at about \$50,000; about one half is said to be insured. The houses on either side of the storage store were occupied by different families. They moved out all they

crush the houses, the warehouse being some three stories above them. The origin of the fire seems to be mysterious. Mr. Baxter informed the Fire Marshal that no fire had been used in the store that day, and how the fire could accidentally break out in their premises was a mystery to him.—N. Y.

could, fearing that the wells would fall and

# FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Great Storm-Another Steamer in Distress-The Contervative Circular Dodge-Cholera, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATOR TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH ] Baltimore, October 17 .- The attempt to remove our Police Commissioners, to get others appointed in their places who will appoint Democrats and conservatives, with a tincture of secession Judges, creates intense excitement here, and if the removals be made, it threatens to result in open violence, and perhaps rioling and bloodshed, between the contending parties.

Captain Butler, of the schooner George W. Grice, who arrived here vesterday from Fountain Island, states be encountered terrific gales, of three days duration, on the 4th instant, in Satitude 35.55, llongitude 76.29. Captain Butier saw a h rge steamship on the 3d, to windward, with two smoke-stacks, painted red, in appaently disabled condition, her decks having the appearance of being swept of everything, and her foremast and mizzenmast-gone. There was large brig lying by her, supposed to be neaged in taking off the passengers and crew. There were four deaths from cholors here esterday. The disease is rapidly abating.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, October 17.—Cotton firm; quotations nominal. Flour firm; sales of 3500 bbls; State at \$8 \alpha 11 75; Ohio. \$10 20 \alpha 13 50; Wes ern, \$8 \alpha 11; Southern, \$12 \alpha 16 50 Wheat firm; sales of 18 000 bushels at \$2 \alpha 0 \alpha 8 for State. Corn advanced 1 \alpha 20 tor white; sales of 70 000 bushels at \$6 \alpha 96; cents. Feef stady Pork firm; mess is quoted at \$33 12; Lard quiet at 16 \alpha 18 cents. Whisky steady.

# A Reign of Terror in Spain.

The official Gazette of Madrid publishes a sentence pronounced by the Council of War on the 23d of September, by which thirty-three per-sens are condemned to death. Generals and officers of all grades are ordered to be shot, but journalists and deputies are condemned samply o strangulation. Among the latter are M. Sarasta, proprieter and director of the journal the *Ibere*, former deputy and engineering pro-fessor; M. Rubio, editor-in-chief of the *Iberie*; M. Ortis Casado, manager of the same journal, and provincial deputy; M. Montenar, proprietor and director of the journal the Novadades, and leputy; M. Caslettar, proprietor and director o the Democratic, professor at the Central University; M. Martos, author, and one of the most distinguished advocates in Spain: and M. Bessera, professor of the exact sciences and jour-nalist. These persons have for the most part fled, but unhappily tifty four persons of all conditions have been arrested, whom it is intended to transport to the Philippines or to Fer

English Opera.—English opera at her Majesty's Theatre in London, this winter, has been aban-doned, and it is not even likely inat the house will be opened for the service so say will be opened for promenade concerts—so say the London papers. The London managers had better send for Eichberg.

#### THE QUEBEC FIRE.

Twenty-Three Hundred Buildings Destroyed-Six Persons Known to Have Been Burned to Death-Several Others Missing-Public Meeting in Quebec-Contributions Solicited for the Sufferers, Etc.

Quebec, Cotober 16.—The Mayor of Quebec issued a proclamation yesterday morning for a mass meeting to be held last evening, to devise means to assist the sufferers by the great are. A more numerous and influential assembly never convened in this city. The citizens whose property escaped injury are doing everything in their power to provide relief for those who have been rendered houseless and penniless by the greatest fire that ever occurred in America. The greatest fire that ever occurred in America. The sufferings at Portland cannot be compared to those endured at Quebec. The people in the province have no one to rely on. The inhabitants of Lower Canada, being poor, cannot assist the sufferers as they would wish.

A committee was appointed, who will immediately appeal to the charitably disposed persons somethroughout the continent for funds to help rebuild the city and provide homes for the coer.

rebuild the city and provide homes for the poor, and before the approaching winter sets in. G. H. Simard and William Hossacks have been appointed treasurers for the relief fund by the Mayor. Fifteen thousand dollars was subcribed at the meeting last night, and about five thousand during the day Coroner Prendergrast held an inquest on the four bodies taken from the ruins. The brs

body taken out was that of a woman named Margaret Weard, the wife of Jean Baptiste, of St. Lareareur, whose husband was killed by the explosion in Arago street.

the explosion in Arago street.

The remains of three women were discovered after a search of six bours, buried beneath the ruins of an old brick building, near the lower end of Arago street. Their names were Angelia Vadebenour, aged thirty-six years; Angel que Vadebenour, aged sixty years; the name of the third has not yet transpired. The mother of the Vadebenours was taken from beneath a mass of ruphish in such a sate as to be unremass of rubbish in such a state as to be unre cognizable.

A clerk in the grocery store of Mr. Gaueroux, named Biscouller, is missing, and it is leared he perished while attempting to save the furniture from his father's house on Valeur street, a few minutes before the house was blown up. Several other persons are also reported missing.

The number of houses destroyed is greater than at first supposed. I think they will exceed 2350, throwing over 25,000 persons on the charity of the world.

On St. Lauvre and Stone streets, out of 2000 houses only 175 are left standing. The families living in these were all of the poorest class, and very few of them saved from the flames any clothing except what was on their persons, Out of the large number of houses that were situated in the suburbs of the city, the only token left is a wilderness of chimneys and ruins of what was the most popular resort during the ommer months.

The different societies of the city have placed at the disposal of the authorities their halls for the familes who were unable to procure tents. The skating ground, the City Hall, two drill sheds, and the Marine Hospital are ulled. The Governor-General, immediately after being not bed of the sad catastrophe, ordered a thousand tents to be forwarded to Quebec for the accommodation of the houseless suf-

In the Sisters of Charity Hospital are two hundred at d firty persons under their charge. The Sisters have been among the poor houseless creatures, furnishing food and clothes, and administering to the wounded.

The telegraph poles of the Montreal Company were burned down for over a mile.

The weather during the day is very pleasant, but at night the air is very chilly. Those living in tents complain bitterly of the cold. A mass meeting is to be held in Montreal to

morrow night to raise subscriptions for the

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court-Judge Cadwalader — The case of Grubo vs. Knotwel (before reported), which has been before the Court for the past few days, has at length been concluded. The jury rendered a verolet for defendant.

Dike vs. Shent et al — An action on a promissory

note. Desense—the machinery for a cotton mill, for which the note was given, was defective. On Court of Common Pleas-Judge Ludlow .-Keenan vs. Adams Express Company. Before re-ported. Verdici for plaintift, \$25.50.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J .-This Court still presents a very besy scene, being busily engaged in the disposition of prison cases. John McCarthy, p ead guilty to a clarge of main John McCarthy; p end guint to a c arge of malicous mischief. The prosecutor stated that McCarthy, in a drunken fit, broke a number of windows
in his house, causing a very heavy loss. The prosecutor, who is detendant's brother, said that he mah
had a world of trouble wint this man, who is said;
andicted to the use of liquor; and that he had sus
tained losses to the amount of several thousand
dollars by his grunken recklessness.

Joseph Smith was charged with the larceny of a
bag of flour valued at fifty cents, the propert of
Hugh McCahn. Air McCahn stated that be missed
the bag of flour from the trout of his grocery. No
518 south a reet. He heard that this defendant had
stolen it; caught him, and gained a confession from

ien it; caught him, and gained a confession from m. He found the flour in the possession of another rty, who had paid five cen's for it. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty
John Shear and John Haghes were acquitted of a

John Shear and John Haghes were acquitted of a charge of the larceny of same brooms. The defendants were little boys. The prosecutor did not appear, most probably from king motives, and the bill was submitted without evidence.

John Brenninger was charged with assau't and battery upon Frederick Heigier. Mr Heigler testified that one night walle walking in Girard Park, he was a tacked by Brenninger, who knocked him down and beat him severely.

There being no positive evidence, Mr Heigler not having time to see who struck him, the jury rendered a verdet of not guilty.

dered a verdict of not guilty.

Joseph White was charged with the larceny of a tunk valies and contents, the property of a Mr.

Cleaver. Inc evidence was that the trunk was taken

Cleaver Ine evidence was that the frunk was taken by Hillmany's Extress from Mr. Cleaver at the Pennsylvania & R. Depot, to whom the check was given, to be delivered at No. 1028 Popiar street. The trunk was put into a wagon, and diven to Poplar street and not seeing the number 1028, the driver called on at a house No. 1022, where White and ano hor were standing. He asked them for 1028, and White answered that it was his bargage, that he had given the wrong number. He felt in his pocket as it looking for as mething, and looking up, said that he had lost the check, but it was all right. The trunk was de-

the cheek, but it was all right. The trunk was de-beered to White. On the next day Mr. Cleaver called on Mr. Hill, saving his bassage had not been de-ivered, and claiming \$800 damages. On trial.

REAL ESTATE SALE TO-DAY .- The sixth fall tale of real estate, by James A. Freeman, mock place at the Merchants' Exchange at noon to-day, with the following result:-

500 shares Bordentown Gas-light Company stock. Par \$25, jul paid, \$6 per share
No. 1113 Poplar street—A three-story brick house,
swith back buildings, 17 by 58 feet, and 25] feet wide No 905 Eurtz street—A three story brick house and jot adjoining the above 15 by 44j feet \$1450 No. 907 Eurtz street—House adjoining, 18 by 45j feet. \$1460.

feet. \$1400.

No. 905 Charlo'te street.—A two-stery brick house, above Poplar street. 15½ by 73 feet. \$2125.

Marshall street.—Two two story brick dwellings, below York, each \$7 by 72½ teet, \$1059 each.

Mayland street.—Two small dwellings, one brick and the other frame, Nos. 16 and 18, each 15 by 40 ft. \$1625, and \$440. S1625, and S440.

No. 1209 E isworth street—A three story brick house and lot, 18 by 60 feet, \$1000.

Nineteenth and Tatlow streets—Three-story brick

Nuncteenth and Tarlow streets—Three-story brick house, N. W. corner, 15 by 56 feet, \$3000.

No 469 North Ninth street—A three-story brick dwelling and lot, 17 by 58 feet, \$2525

Lot, Twanty-seventh street, above Master, 18; by 100 feet, \$159.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Late Gale-Additional Shipwrecks and Loss of Life, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 15,-The flerce north winds, as it anxious to herald the approach of a stormy winter, and unsatiated by the disastrous tidings of shipwrecks, the loss of valuable lives and vessels during the recent equinoctial gales, have been mustering for another heavy storm, which it is feared will prove even more fearful than the one smidst which the Evening Star and the Queen Victoria went down. For the past three days it has been blowing

at a fearful rate from the northeast, occasionally veering around more to the westward, with a cloudy sky and frequent showers of rain. The storm has been prevailing for a longer period storm has been prevailing for a longer period outside on the coast, and vessels arriving in the harbor last evening reported it as raging almost like a hurricane. The pilot-boat Maryiand, of Baltimore, arrived here last evening, and reported the storm as prevailing with great violence, the wind blowing fiercely from the northwest, and the sea breaking on the middle ground inside of Cape Henry, and in seven fathoms of water. All the plot boats were anchored in the harbor this morning, unable to take their station at the Capes. The first intelligence of the deastrous effects of the first intelligence of the disastrous effects of the storm was received here this morning, and ac-counts of still further snipwrecks and other disasters are hourly expected. The schooner George L. Green, C. W. Riche, master, arrived at Norfolk this morning, leaking at he rate of five thousand strokes per hour. She is from Georgetown, D. C., bound to New London, Con-necticut, and sailed from Hampton Roads one week ago for her destination, having been anchored here for several days on account of the

weather. She encountered the storm on the 9th Instant, while well up the coast of New Jersey. The wind blew from the east-northeast, and often spitted around as far as east-southeast. The schooner labored heavily with her cargo of coal, which loaded her down to within a few feet of the sea. The sea broke over her for-and alt, but she managed to weather the storm sucily, until she began leasing. All the crew were sent to the pumps, but even their unitel efforts failed to seen her free of water. It con-tinued to gain steadily hour by hour, and finding a impossible to keep on their course, the captain headed his vessel towards Hampton Roads, and reached here just in time to save her from sinking. The George L. Green went to Noriolk, and will probably be obliged to have the cargo discharged, in order to ascertain the

whereabouts of the leakage. The schooner St. James, from Corpus Christi, Texas, bound to New York, put in here this morning en account of the storm. She had suffered little or no damage, with the exception sulered little or no damage, with the exception of split sails, etc. She reported having spoken, yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, the schooner Sarah Etans, from Tampa Bay, Florida, bound to New York, about fitteen miles east-southeast of Cape Henry, in a disabled con lition, both masis gone, and otherwise damaged. The Sarah Etans had been dismasted about a week, and was endeavoring to make Hampion Roads with a jury mast and sails rigged. These facts were reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas G. Whytal, the Assistant Quartermaster at this neet, but as he had no steamer here that could post, but as he had no steamer here that could go to the assistance of the disabled schooner in such heavy weather, application was made to

the Navy Department. At noon to;day, Admiral Rowan, of the Gos-ort Navy Yard, sent out the United States double-ender gunboat Lenapee, Commander Thomas S. Phelps, which has just completed repairs and a thorough overhauling. In the this harvor, she would probably endeavor to make for some South rn part, in which to exe-

The steamer Norfolk, from Philadelphia, which passed by here to day on her way to Norfolk, reported having seen yesterday at 12 o'clock M. a brig ashore on Winter-quarter Beach, near Concatiano. Her sails were flying, as if she bad just gone ashore, and the sea was breaking over her to a great height. Her name was not ascertained. This is the last vessel on the list for the present, but there are sad forebodines among the old sailors hereabou's of another series of ship wrecked vessels, and attendant loss of life.

The U. S. gunboat Lenapee, Commander Thomas S. Phelos, above spoken of a naving been sent in search of the schooner Strah Lvans, has just been repaired at the Gosport Navy Yard. She was formerly stationed at Port Royal, but until within a recent periol was stationed in Hampton Roads, baving been re-lieved by the U.S. gunboat Yanlic. She salls in a few days for Port Royal, S. C., again, an i will proceed as far south as Smyrna, clorida touching on the way at Fernandina and Sa-

The f llowing is a list of her officers:-Com-The i llowing is a list of her officers:—Commander, Thomas G. Phelos; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, F. J. Naile; Navigator, George M. Smith; Surgeon, W. K. Van Reypen; A. A. Paymaster, W. E. Rice; Chief Engineer, George Gillespie; Acting Ensigns, John W. Thompson, F. C. Warner, M. M. Garman; Midshipmen, Joel M. Wheeler and George W. Russell.

The steamers Washington, Captain Chichester, and Eagle No. 3, bound to New York, arrived here from Noriolk to-day, and are detained in the harbor on account of the steam. Also the steamer James A. Gary, from Baltimore, bound

teamer James A. Gary, from Baltimore, bound Wilmington, N. C. The New York steamer Garatoga, Captain A. L. King, reached Norsolk t Saturday evening, after a very stormy time, having discharged the cargo and passengers of that point, started to Richmond, When off Island light, about midnight, she ran on an obstruction which was at first supposed be a portion of the wreck of the Merrimae, but was ascertained to be a schooner long snuken, but, operated upon by the wind and tide, had floated down into the hip channel. The hock was quite severe, and the Suratoga com-menced to leak bad!v. Her engines were reversed ad she returned to Noriolk. Her pumps were opt going, and the water in the hold pumped out. Her cargo was discharged by daylight yes erday morning. Between thi ty or fort packages of 200ds, consigned mostly to Richmond merchants, were damaged, but the injury to the cargo will not exceed \$500. The damage to the steamer is supposed to be sheht. She was sent to the dry dock at Gosport Navy Yard where all the repairs can be very easily made in two or three days. The detained passenger were accommodated at the Atlantic and Namonal Hotels, and, together with the freight of the Saratoga, went to Richmond yesterday on the Nagara, which arrived at Noriola about

Arrived in Hampton Roads British brigs Rio, rom New York, for Baltimore, Ectipse, for New

The Latest.

FORTRESS MONBOR, October 17.—Arrived—Barque George Kingman, from Frontere, Mexico, for New York, with mahogany and logwood. She reports having encountered heavy

weather.

The schooner Mary A. Rich, from Marigne.
Hayti, for Boston, with logwood, encountered very heavy weather, and lost a part of her deck load. She put in here short of provisions.
They were on short allowance for six days. It is still blowing a gale outside.

The War Department.

WASHINGTON, October 17 .- It may be true, as s'ated in special despatches, that the Hon. E. M. Stanton has, in wr ting, requested the President to relieve him of his position as cerretary of War, but up to noon to-day the Preiident had received no such communication. There seems to le no doubt, however, that Mr. Stanton will soon retire from his present position.

It is understood that Lieutenant-General Sherman has been invited to Washington, and there is a strong probability that he will take charge of the War Department, for a time at least, as he harmonizes with President Johnson in his policy of restoring the Southern States to their practical relations to the Union.

The Soldiers' Orphans Homestead.

GETTYSBURG, October 17.—The Soldiers' Or-phans Homestead, located at this place, is nearly ready for occupancy, and will be formally in-augurated on Tuesday, November 13, on which occasion Bishop Simpson, President of the Asso-ciation, Henry Ward, Beeccher, Speaker Colfax, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to deliver addresses.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, October 17, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was no materia change to notice. 7:30s sold at 106; 113‡ was bid for old 5-20s; 112‡ f r 6s of 1881; 99‡ for 10-40s; and 110‡ for new 5-20s. State and C ty loans were unchanged. Railroad shares continue inactive. Camden

and Amboy sold at 130, no change; Lehigh Valley at 654, no change; and Northern Central valtey at 65%, no change; and Northern Central at 46%, no change; 56% was bid for Pennsylvania; 35 for Little Schuylkill; 59% for Norrastown; 58 for Reading; 57% for Minchill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for pre-terred do.; 32% for Philadelphia and Erie; and 31) tor Catawissa preferred. City Passenger Railroad shares were without

change. Hestonville sold at 15‡; and German-town at 28‡. 88‡ was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 53‡ for Chesnu and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 28 for Guard Coilege; and 11 for Lombard and

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Pulladelphia sold at 150; Commercial at 584; and Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 33; 105 was bid for Sixth National; 102 for Seventh National; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 tor Northern Liberues; 33 for Mechanics; 105 for Southwark; 100 for Kensing-

Mechanics; 105 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 56 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 90 for Western; 68½ for City; and 66 for Union. In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuyikill Navigation preferred sold at 37; common do. at 28½, no change; Lehigh Navigation at 58½, a slight decline; and Morris Canal preferred at 123, no change; 13½ was bid for Susquehanna Canal; 57 for Delaware Division; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148; 11 A. M., 147½; 12 M., 147½; 1 P. M., 148½.

—The New York Times this morning says:—

1475: 12 M., 1475: 1 P. M., 1485.

—The New York Times this morning says:—
"The recent corner in the Gold Room was comple ely disruoted by the lower market or yesterday, loslowed by panic sales in the Room down to 147@ 147; on the opening of bu thees this morning. The whole decline of six per cent, was brought about on a very inconsiderable supply of gold from the Freakury Office, paid out for the purchase of \$700 000 or \$800,000 United States 6s of 1867-8 yesterday. This circumstance not only upset the gold ring which had been so confident, luying on Friday and Saurday at 154@155 per cent, but gave rise to the most improbable rumors as to the purpose of the Government to let loose a much larger amount or wold. The first of these remuch larger amount of wold. The first of these re-lated to the prepayment of the November coapons, which was directly contradicted; the second to the heav, sales of gold, which it was said would lead heav, sales of gold, which it was said would lead "to the locking up of green acks." I'e last version saited the bearsh combina ion suddenly inaugurated on the Stock Exchange, especially, and every pains taken to keep it roiting through the street. But it had as hitle foundation as the other, so far as the disposition of the currency proceeds of gold was to affect the money market. With his the tivernment has not the slightest disposition to intersere, either to depress its own stocks or the stock exchange generally. On the other hand, the comountions of the gold ring against the importers, on a scarcity of gold with the very redundancy of the customs revenue has momentarily created, are not inciderent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and, as we intimated in our weekly review yesterday morning, it was not improbable that some means of relief would be taken before the last of November. But we hardly expected that so small a sum let icose from would be taken before the lat of November. But we hardly expected that so small a sum let loose from the treasury would do the work so soon; and it may perhaps, be timely to add, that if not effectually one for the remainder of the month, the Government will devise jurther means, in one way or aucther, to keep the market easy to the extent at least of the daily customs now being beerally paid juto the Treasury. After the close of October, the disbursements of gold interest will considerably exceed for a week or two the current wants of the jun orders."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street

Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 148; Change to-day at 1 P. M.:—Atherican golo, 1484 @1484; Silver às and ås. 140; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 164; do., July, 1864, 164; do. August, 1864, 154; do., October, 1864, 144; do., December, 1864, 134; do., May, 1865, 114; do., August, 1865, 164; do., September, 1865, 94; do., October, 1865, 94 October, 1865, 91.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: -U.S. 63, 1881, 1881, 1882, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, or exchange to day at 12 o'clock: —U.S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 1124@1121; U.S. 5 20s, coupon, 1862, 1134@1131; do. 1864, 1104@1101; do. 1866, 1104@1104; U.S. 10-40s, coupon, 99.@993; U.S. 7:30s, 1st series, 1064@1064; do., 2d series, 1054@106; do., 3d series, 1054@106. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1134@114.

Philade phia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, October 17 - he Flour Market continues to be characterized by much firmness, but the demand is most y confined to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of superfine at \$7.75@8.75; old stock and fresh ground extras at \$9@12 00; 1900 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$12 50 @18 50, the latter rate for very choice; 500 barre's Jenny Lind do do on private terms; Pennsylva-

Jenny Lind do. do on private terms; Pennsylvania and Obio do. do. at \$13@14 50; and fancy brands at \$15@16 50, according to quairty. Rye Flour is searce, and wanted We quote at \$6.75@7.00. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The stock of Wheat has become reduced to a very low figure, and prime quality is in good demand at an advance of tully 5c. F bushel; sales of 600 bushels fair and choice Southern red at \$2.30@8.15; 1000 bushels Michigan amber at \$3.18; and 400 bushes white at \$3.20; sales of 1000 bushels Western. Resold at \$1.25 and some Pennsylvania at \$1.30@1.35 (orn comes in slowly, and is in init demand, with sales of 4200 bushels at \$1.10 for yellow, in the cars and from store Oats are higher; sales of 3000 bushels at 58c for Southern, and 59c, for Pennsylvania. 1000 bushels Canada Bariey sold at \$1.32.

Whisky continues quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.41, and Onio at \$2.43.2.44.

-A cheap and poor coffin, that was easily broken open, saved a man in Brossels from being buried alive.

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